In the claims:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for predicting restenosis following coronary intervention ~~by~~ comprising:

measuring a lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-PGDS) concentration in a body fluid sample extracted from a subject at least twice between immediately before the coronary intervention and 48 hours after the intervention; and

predicting whether restenosis develops or not based on whether the L-PGDS concentration substantially increases or not within 48 hours after the intervention.

2. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein ~~a change in the L-PGDS concentration in the body fluid sample after coronary intervention is used as an indicator~~the L-PGDS concentration is measured at least twice within 48 hours after the coronary intervention.

3. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein ~~a change in the L-PGDS concentration in the body fluid sample between before and after coronary intervention is used as an indicator~~the L-PGDS concentration is measured once before and once after the coronary intervention.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the L-PGDS concentration in the body fluid sample is measured using an immunological measuring method.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the body fluid sample is blood or urine.

6. (Original) The method of claim 5 wherein the body fluid sample is blood taken from a coronary or peripheral blood.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein coronary intervention is percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), directional coronary atherectomy (DCA),

transluminal extraction catheter (TEC), rotary atherectomy coronary angioplasty (Rotablator), excimer laser coronary angioplasty, or intracoronary stenting.

8. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein if the L-PGDS concentration substantially increases within 48 hours after the coronary intervention, then restenosis is predicted not to occur and if the L-PGDS concentration stays relatively the same within 48 hours after the coronary intervention, then restenosis is predicted to occur.

9. (New) A method for predicting an occurrence of restenosis following a coronary intervention comprising:

measuring a lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-PGDS) concentration in a body fluid sample extracted from a subject between immediately before the coronary intervention and 48 hours after the intervention; and

predicting that restenosis does not develop when the L-PGDS concentration substantially increases within 48 hours after the intervention and that restenosis does develop when the L-PGDS concentration substantially shows no change within 48 hours after the intervention.

10. (New) The method of claim 9 wherein the L-PGDS concentration is measured at least twice within 48 hours after the coronary intervention.

11. (New) The method of claim 9 wherein the L-PGDS concentration is measured at least once before and once after the coronary intervention.

12. (New) The method of claim 9 wherein the L-PGDS concentration decreases and then substantially increases within 48 hours after the intervention.

13. (New) The method of claim 9 wherein the L-PGDA concentration is measured immediately before the coronary intervention and at 48 hours after the coronary intervention.

14. (New) The method of claim 9 wherein the L-PGDA concentration is measured immediately before the coronary intervention, immediately after the coronary intervention, and at 24 hours and 48 hours after the coronary intervention.

15. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the L-PGDS concentration is measured immediately after the coronary intervention and at 24 hours after the coronary intervention.

16. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the L-PGDS concentration is measured immediately after the coronary intervention and at 48 hours after the coronary intervention.

17. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the L-PGDS concentration is measured at 24 hours after the coronary intervention at 48 hours after the coronary intervention.

18. (New) The method of claim 3, wherein the L-PGDS concentration is measured immediately after the coronary intervention and at 24 hours after the coronary intervention.

19. (New) The method of claim 3, wherein the L-PGDS concentration is measured immediately after the coronary intervention and at 48 hours after the coronary intervention.